EUROP E.

The Persie at New York with Tw o Days Later Nows

Our London, Par's and Berlin Correspondence.

Reported Peace Between Denmark and Germany.

False Reports of the Rebel Naval Agents.

Effect of the Late Advance on Washington.

Emigration to the United States and Fraudu-

establishment? Perhans the Patrie will kindly resolve establishment? Perhans the Patris will kindly resolve these deable at its earliest lessure.

By the way, for the last much or two, the troubles and perjex time of Dame ables, whom they pushing as a tail, sersion, restoored slattern with printing angay, dressed in an ill-diting smock frock and "marris"; build met, and bearing a three prograd est spear for a tridest, have turnished an exhausthest subject for the course, though nervous and mercliests, penons of the French cartecturests. Scarcely a number of the Charrant appears without a sketch (why will the Trace Paris correspondent) of this montractive tensile ideal reduce to all sorts of humiliating straits, passing her dataon, taming her flow, straining straits, passing her dataon, taming her flow, straining the form, and the like.

A large the recently scoursed in a petroleum establishment in Paris, and the police authorities have been of extern containing instructions to buyers and sellers of this inflammable article for the prevention of accidents it is use. The French generally seem to regard this article as something but little less dangarous than gunpawder, though they conquer their timidity and aversion to had smells to the extent of using the oil in canaderable quantities.

gunpowder, though they conquer sheir timidity and averation to had smells to the extent of using the oil in considerable quantities.

The Emperor is still at Vichy, making bimself popular by his aftability, towards the "lower classes." He gave a fete, lasting two days, to the Voltigeurs of the Guard, daring which he danced a quadrille with a young pearent girl, his visualist being a dashing sergeant of Voltigeurs. I presume the new girl was so confused by the compliment that she forgot all her best steens; though it is difficult to scare a French woman out of her self possession.

Several journals announce that a semi-official pamphlet (subject not stated) is preparing for jubication, and even assert that the Emperor bimself has suggested its contents. The France takes upon itself to contradict this rumor.

rumor.

The Pays speaks of a treaty of commerce between the Freuch and Pontifical governments, which is to be productive of wonderful advantages to both parties.

Lefebure de Becour, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Buence Ayros, has arrived for Paris.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

No Rebel Officers Allowed in the Prussian Camp—A Quid pro Quo—The Negotialions at Vienna—Conditions of Peace—The Schlesude H.

that when her soldiers, and to take do field after a fifty yours' peace their growess situation thave been subjected to a severe, trial.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Nements of the Union and Rebel War Vessels On and Off the French Coast.

[From Galianani's Messenger, July 28.]

An Osteon letter in the Independence mentions the arrival in that port of two Confederate war steamers—the errew corvette Butlerfly. Cajatan Rossell, and the paddle corvette Paul Jones. Captain Engeled.

The Vigit of Checkenry Says:—Three vessels belonging to the rederat States of Autorian—the Nagara, Sarramento and the Kearsarge—and four belonging to the Charlestes—the Georgia, the Florida, the Nouvel alabama and the General Loo—have recently been met in the Channel by several merchantinen. An action between them is expected.

[This may be taken for what it is worth. The Georgia. t will be remembered, has been sold at Liverpool and Her quietly in dock there; and as to some of the other vessels named, they read very much like phantom

the Antwerp journals mention that the Sacrarecote (rederal) quitted that port on the 25d.

French journals continued to assert that a fight will seen take place in the waters of the British Channel between jederal and robel cruisers.

The Investor of the North

The Invasion of the North.

Battish ofinion of the kerst. Advance on WashIngron.

[From the London Times, July 30.]

The "annual scare," as one of the New York papers
terms it, has just ended by the retirement of the Confederates across the Potomac with immense quantities of
military stores, horses, food, and everything that a rich
and almost untouched country could supply. As the
federals describe it, it man justiy be called a "scare."
Washington was scared, Balt-more was in still greater
terror, and Governer Curtin besought his languid
Pennsylvanians to march to the rescue in languid
which shows that but for being a little more
distant from the invasion he would have been
in equal anxiety.

But the operations in the neighborhood of Washington
are the most dramatic part of the instory. The federal
government must not allow itself to be the wickin of many
more surprises of this kind of it it to present the repect of
the loyal States and of foreign nations. To be told that
the President of the republic was very nearly taking
refuge in a guaboat, and that he was expected in New
York, is not likely to raise the federal spirits. For a
time it appeared as if the Confederates would penetrate,
at least temperarily, into the federal capital. On Monday, the 1th, two days after the battle on
the Monocacy, they were within three miles of
the city, and surmishing began. At the same
time another division of troops appeared four miles
from the city on the north. Fighting went on all day,
the Confederates using artillery, and the Washington forts
opening in really with their heavy guns. The railways
had been torn up, the telegraph lines out; "Washington forts
opening in really with their heavy guns.
Mony of the places of business were closed, and previsions reached panic prices. "But daybresk came, and
benoid the skirmish line and piecets had vanished, and
the enemy was gon

20th of May, 1864, as less than 700,000 men were drafted into the Adard service, were on the pay roll of the thuted. States, and he believed were marched into the field. Altogether, from the first outbreak of Cast dreachni and vain war down to the 30th of June het, there had been drafted into the federal service and placed upon its pay roll so less than 2,300,000 men. He breaumbd that there were now close upon 1,000,000 men upon the pay roll of the federal government, although there could hardly be more than five handred thousand of them in active service. But even supposing the whole million to be available, what had become of the other one million three hundred thousand? That was a matter which the young men of freined and supposing the whole million to be available, what had become of the other one million three hundred thousand? That was a matter which the young men of ireland and Germany who thought of enigrating to the United States would do well to ponder over. Hair a million, and were, of these arm were either in their grows or disabled for life. We had subscribed and voted in that House about 6,000,000 for the righef of the distress in Linearhire gaused by that lamentable war. Again, the cart of manufactured outlongoods to the people of this country in 1890, before the outbreak of the war, was about 425,000,000 per adount, and the value of those same grows now was close upon £40,000,000; so that the entinal direct less upon £40,000,000; so that the second of the beople of this country was about £25,000,000; besides the money voted and subscribed. (Hear, hear.) if the people of this country was about £25,000,000; besides the money voted and subscribed. (Hear, hear.) if the people of this country was about £25,000,000; besides the money voted and subscribed. (Hear, hear.) if the people of this country is upon the war would result in the restoration of the Union or in the accomplishment of the objects of the federal government, perhaps they would be willing to bear these overly, but their general feeling 122 that it was a vain war, in which the North 1900 and the war would be willing to be a those overly, but their general feeling 122 that it was a vain war, in which the North 1900 and the war would be willing to be a those on the bear of the same diligence to find out these or exercises were being built for the Confederates these on listing the second have been stopped. But the insatter was no doubt attended with dilicularly and he believed that the Foreign Onlice had more than o

only give us sentening to go upou, and we will act with hir. P. Tavios tock occasion from some remarks of Lord E. Ieward and Mr. Lindsay to speak in de'ence of the Northern government, which was determined, he said, to put down slaveholding robols.

Lord J. Mannens, after a remark upon the inappropriateness of Mr. Taylor's speech, suggested that some warning might be given to humble emigrants to America by the Emigration Commissioners.

The motion was agreed to after a few observations by Lord E. Howard in reply.

sops had been made to understand that they should express their opinions. That state of things continued for two months; but notwithstanding every foreign and every opportunity given to encourage the expression of combin in favor of the monarchical system, nothing of the kind had occurred. He therefore counselled the Emperor to withdraw from the experiment, which was altogether inapplicable to the state of the country. How did it, then, consist with the principle we had aiway, beld, to be sading with the invader against the invader? He had thought that the object which England was in the habit of keeping in view was the independence of nations, and yet no we here showing a presence for the invader, with whom were come priests who had made themselves half of their country, and who would not venture to remain there but for the support of the French. The French equals of the country is not become and not continued to the support of the French. The French equals are man when he would not vary had followed, but had removed by force the sum of one hundred. to remain there but for the support of the French. The French generalwas a man whom he would not say had releven by the hadrenoved by force the sum of one humandary and thirty two thoceand pounds from the fritish Legation. (Hear, hear.) That man was now the foremest selder in the service of the Archduke Maximilian, and had received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. That was the man who was engaged with the Archduke Maximilian in his attempt to subdue the country, an attempt to which we had given our sanction—he was going to say recognition—but it could hardly be termed recording to hecause we had not yet recognized the Archduke has soveredge of that country, though, for a me reason bitherto unexplained, it seemed that we had entered into an engagement to do so at some intire period. There might, possibly he some reason for such a course which the papers for which he saked would disclose; but he could not but regard the course which we had pursued as one which differed from the ordinary practice of English statesmen. Over and over again English statesmen and been asked to say what they would do in the case of some future contingency, and their answer had always been that it did not become them to say, because the government of this country was a Parliamentary government, and their duty, therefore, was to avoid as much as possible doing anything which would tend to fetter the hands of their successore. In promising the French government of this country was a Parliamentary government of this country was no principle. As far as he was able to gather from the official papers of the French themselves, he buileyed that this invasion of the French themselves, he buileyed that the invasion of the French by fire and sword was not only directed against the people of the country who were in arms, but also against peaceful villagers? A colone in the French army had threatened a village with destruction, not because the inhabitants had resisted the French but because they had fled to the mountains on their approach, and

of the same on the left shoulder. An agraine of diamet of the same on the left shoulder. An agraine of diamonds on the right shoulder.

Bodies of the crepe lisse are much worn, with skirts of Chambery saure or light colored silk. They have a most charming effect trimmed with black braid, and quillings of black and white blonde, and are exceedingly becoming, others are made of thin nanook, with narrow tooks small collar of timen and wide outs, each trimmed round with a very narrow unsertion of embroidered muslin; or striped muslin, with Valenciennes insertion, and strape of velvet up each side. China crape and foulard a bott also used for losse bedies. Foulard, sideo, not quite so graceful as China crape, is so must cheaper that it will be more aenerally worn.

White drosses are more worn than ever this season, not only to

bright citats.

The fouterds of this season have followed the taffetas, and are made in wide stripes or checks of two colors. The greatest novelties, however, in colored-goulards are those printed in shaded leaves or bouquets or roses with leaves. Plain white ioutards are even worn for evening dress, and may be mide really elegant with good trimmings.

A reaction has taken place with regard to homets, and from the high-fronted bonnets lately worn we have how come to mere headdresses, and are fast going back to the small, close bouned of former days. The curtoin, too, is mitted bankind by some, although others still retain it as the most elegant finish. We will give the description of some made each way.

A capote of white talle buildane, trimmed on the crown with a large how of talle covered with branches of young try. Curtain of blonde, eliged with sik frings. The inside trimmed with pufflog of talle with branches of ryy crossing it.

A capote of light blue crape, covered with talle worked with crystal beads. A bow of blue ribbon takes the place of the curtain. At the side a blue talle, from which inde a Russan algrette. Boullonne of crape, with blue bows and filles of the valley inside.

A capote of pink crape covered with French talle; an eigrette frangee of feathe s falling over a point of pink ribbon. Isside a quilling of pink crape, with a full blown rose and white heath.